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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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cortant a ve, solicited from any quarter of the world, if mad, well be liberally paid for. Our Foreign Corner-TENDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL

LETTER 8 by mail, for Subscriptions, or with Ad-Al.I. LETTER 8 by mail, for Subscriptions, or with Ad-artisements, to be post prid, or the postage will be deducted the money remitted. the money remitted anonymous communications. We now not return those rejected. JIB PRINTING encuted with meatures, cheopies, and

Advertisements renewed every day.

ABUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery,-FLOWERS OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. Soldier of FOR

MIBLO'S, Breadway .- Eron Boy - BARBER OF SEVILLE BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street.—CHLOROFORM.—WARI RRING MINETERL.—MUNMY.

MATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street.-WHO STOLE

WALLACK'S LYCEUM.-POOR GENTLEMAN-BOARD NEW YORK THEATER RICHARD III-YOUNG COU-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMERING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway,—ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

DOUBLE SHEET New York, Thursday, September 9, 1852.

The News.

The returns thus far received from the election which took place in Vermont on Tuesday, indicate considerable change in the state of parties there. While the whige have, as hitherto, elected their Gevernor by a large majority, the democratic vote is greatly increased, that party having made extengive inroads in the free soil ranks. There has also been a change, so far as known, of two or three representatives in the State Legislature in favor of the democrats. With regard to the Congressmen, it is pretty certain that two whigs have been elected, but the other is somewhat doubtful.

On reference to the proceedings of the Massachusette Democratic State Convention, it will be seen that there has been a regular split in the ranksthat the national democrats, who were greatly in the minority, have drawn off from the coalitionists. and resolved to have nothing more to do with them. The ecalitionists nominated Henry W. Bishop for Governor, James B. Thompson for Lieutenant Govermer, and C. G. Greene and S. W. Whitney, for Presidential electors. The hunkers, who had withdrawn from the main body, organized, and adopted resolutions to the effect that coalition with free soilers is inconsistent with principles of democracy, and that as the previous coalition had been fruitful of evil to the party, the democrate of the State should repudiate all such unnatural connections. The action of the regular convention was denounced and a committee was appointed to call for a convention of the true democracy, if deemed expedient. Here's a pretty flare-up. Well, the free soilers

create trouble and confusion wherever they go. It is almost unnecessary to direct the attention o the reader to the proceedings of the Women's Rights Convention at Syracuse, given under the tolegraphic head. The curious transactions of this extraordinary body will probably be more generally read than those of almost any other assemblage of persons, whether they be politicians, moral reformers, socialists, philosophers, or rappers. These women, who have thus boldly thrown off the conventional usages of society, are determined, among other things, to exercise an influence upon the coming Presidential contest; and it is not improbable that they will, to some extent, effect their object. It is understood that a disposition is mani-fested, among some of them, to declare in favor of Scott, but Gerrit Smith, who happens to be one of their Vice Presidents, is opposed to this, and will exert himself to thwart the intentions of the Sewardites, and prevail upon the body to come out for Hale and Julien. Issues of every description have sprung up, and been arranged, in all the parties of the day, but this one among the women with regard to Scott promises to lead to no inconsiderable excitement in the ranks of the advocates of female rights. Read the report-it is rather rich.

Last night the whig "unionists" held a meeting at the Broadway House, which was addressed by Hon. Presley Ewing, and other gentlemen, in favor of the Presidential nominations of the party. They are frightened at the great apathy which prevails in the whig camp, and seem puzzled. Every exertien was made to get up some enthusiasm.

More spirit and enthusiasm seems to prevail among the whige of Ohio than in this State. The telegraph reports that a very large mass meeting was held at Columbus, yesterday, at which speeches were made in favor of pretection to home industry, river and harbor improvements, &c. This sounds like the old party talk.

We elsewhere publish the proceedings of a man convention of the free democracy, or Hale party, at Ann Harber, Michigan, by which it will be seen that the free soilers of that State are concentrating their forces, raising financial means, establishing newspaper organs; and otherwise doing all they can to make themselves felt in the ensuing campaign. Joshus R. Giddings, Sam. Lewis, and others, addressed the assemblage, and resolutions, ratifying the nominations of Hale and Julien, rejoicing at the escape of every slave from his master, &c., were unapimously adopted.

The free soilers yesterday, held a County Convention at Pittsburg, and nominated candidates for Congress, the State Legislature, and Sheriff. Resoations were adopted approving of the nomination of Hale for President, censuring the United States Senate for not passing the Free Farm bill, and

favoring the Maine Liquor law. There is said to have been a farge attendance at the Ohio State Convention of Negroes, at Cleveland, yesterday. They are to have a grand jubilee today. This will hereafter be noted as the year of

conventions. A fire at Norwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon,

destroyed property to the value of \$150,000. From Utica we learn that the State Fair, which opened yesterday, is fully equal to any previous exhibition of the kind. The spirit of rivalry which has within the last half century sprung up among she different classes of manufacturers in this country, has had the effect of bringing out an incalcula ble smount of mechanical skill that would otherwise have lain dormant and never been of any benefit to the public in general.

A despatch from Charleston announces that the vellow fever has made its appearance in that city. By telegraph, we have an account of the execution of negro for the murder of a white man, at Newcastle, Delaws c. The poor fellow acknowledged his guilt, and hoped to be forgiven by the Judge of all things.

The investigation into the sad affair of the Reinsersteamer is concluded, and our latest accounts. in this day's issue, give the melancholy result of thirty one persons dead and sixteen others injured. the recovery of some two or three of whom is almost hopeless. The verdict in Ulster county, which we published yesterday, was, doubtless, strictly rding to evidence. It is pretty clear that much faxity has prevailed in the important matter of in-specing boilers. It is, however, to be hoped, that the new act of Congress which comes into operation

early next year will remedy the tee fatal evil, by scans of the test to which they must all then, by

Judge Betts delivered a fair, importial, and lucid charge to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court yesterday, in presenting, for their action, the calendar which embraces the charge of manslaughter against the officers of the Henry Clay. The Grand Jury immediately proceeded to the con-

sideration of the case. A report of the debates at the last two meetings of the Common Council will be found in our paper this morning. There was very little talking last evening, but a large number of papers were disposed of, as may be seen by reference to our official report. A report in relation to the cleaning of the streets was presented, showing the number of eart loads of dirt removed since the commencement of the year to the 31st of July. The amount, it appears, exceeds by twenty thousand loads that removed during any one year since the organization of the city government. So says the Commissioner. This, however, is a very small amount when we consider the size of the city and great increase of its population. Some thoroughfares near the East river, and in the upper part of the city, look as if they had never been visited by a street sweeper.' Yet, in the face of this, the Commissioner congratulates himself and the people upon the great heaps of dirt which have been removed. Alderman Sturtevant expressed his determination to call up the Nineteenth ward election case at the next meeting, and threatens to call it up every evening till it shall be finally disposed of. The Board would confer a favor upon reporters by placing their table some-where within hearing distance of the members. Its present situation renders it next to impossible for those sitting at it to hear all that is said.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment, There was no business of public interest transacted. The communication from the Comptroller, submitting an ordinance asking for additional appropriations to enable the Bureaus of Department to conclude the year, was adopted upon a division. Assistant Alderman Barker could not understand why a year's appropriation was "used up" in half the time, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances. This motion was supported by two votes, and fifteen voted against it. The Board meets this evening at six o'clock.

The Cunard steamer Europa is about due, with three days later intelligence from Europe.

Interference of Foreign Powers in the Affairs of this Continent.

A very singular article from the London Times was copied into the New York HERALD of the 7th inst. It is there stated that the President of France proposes an alliance between England, France and the United States, to regulate the affairs of Mexico. A programme is drawn up by Louis Napoleon, with as much sang froid as he exhibited while dissolving the Legislative Assembly. The Tehuantepec route to the Pacific, as well as every other practicable route to our possessions in the West, are discussed with the atmost freedom; and the best plan is suggested to enable the high contracting parties to carve out highways through Mexico, for the purpose of facilitating commerce, and to advance the interests of mankind generally.

The French are not satisfied with the privilege of

extending their dominions in Africa. The British are yearly remarking their boundaries in Asia with bloodr still they want more land. It is their boast that the sun never sets upon their possessions, yet they grasp for more. They would lay a despotic hand upon Mexico; but as the consent of the United States is necessary, they wish to entice us into an alliance. How far has the timid vacillating policy of the administration which came into power in March, 1849, had an influence in prompting Louis Napoleon to draw up his absurd programme? They may gain courage and audacity from the feebleness of a whig administration; but surely they understand too well the fixed resolves of the great progressive party of the United States, to suppose that such an arrangement would be telerated for a moment. What! an alliance with France and England for the purpose of regulating the affairs of Mexico ! To tie our hands, so that our territory shall not cross every degree of latitude from the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Darien! To surrender all hope of putting an end to vexatious questions of boundary, and rights of way, by absorbing the whole territory! They must place a very low estimate upon our sagacity. They may as This nervousness only discloses their folly. We want no interference from England or France in the offairs of Mexico, and we will submit to none. That is a blunt, but a truthful answer to the silly programme of the Prince President. Let him make the most of it. Before the close of this century, every sea that laves the shores of North America will mirror the stars and stripes. Destiny has decreed it. Why, even now we should, in all human probability, have possession of the republic of Mexico, instead of being engaged in a dispute about Garay grants, if General Scott and N. P. Trist had not disobeyed the position commands of the War Department. Here are the

After the bloody victories in the valley of Mexies the city surrendered, and the morale of Santa Anna's army was destroyed. Five thousand men could then have held possession of the country The men of wealth would have gladly submitted if law and order were to be substituted for anarchy

and misrule. It was the policy of Mr. Polk's administration to hold possession of the country. It was ours by the right of conquest. An arrogant foe had invaded our territory; he was repulsed and pursued into the heart of his own country. After almost every victory, peace had been offered, and when the terrible battles of Contreras and Churubusco thinned his ranks, and disheartened his hosts, he agreed to an armistice, with the around intention of signing a treaty, but in fact to rally his troops. His duplicity was punished in the sanguinary battle of Melino del Rey, and the capture of the city.

Both Scott and Trist, by a disobedience of orders, thwarted the designs of the administration, and changed the current which was setting towards empire and renown. And here we will remark, en passant, that before a person is entrusted with power, he should learn to obey the commands of his

On the 6th of October, 1847, Mr. Buchanan addressed a note to Mr. N. P. Trist, in which he was ordered to return home. Mr. Trist paid not the slightest attention to this order, but continued his negotiations. On the same day, the Secretary of War addressed a letter to General Scott, informing him that the powers vested in Mr. Trist had been revoked, and requesting him to apprise the Mexican government of that fact. General Scott was directed o forward any propositions the Mexicans might make to the government at Washington, but not to relax his exertions in the prosecution of hostili. ties. The following is an extract from the letter of the Secretary of War to General Scott:-

Should they offer, through you terms of accommoda-tion, or propose to enter on negotiations, the President directs that such propositions be forwarded without de-lay to him; but it is not expected that your movements or measures for carrying on hostilities will thereby be relaxed, or in say wise changed.

This communication reached General Scott by the last of October at the latest. He pays no more attention to the order than Trist does to Bachanan; on the contrary, these two gentlemen, who had denounced each other so bitterly a few weeks before. put their heads together for the purpose of setting subordination at defiance. Instead of informing the Mexican government that the powers of Mr. Trict were revoked, and peremptorily requiring that all communications should be forwarded to Washington, he suffers Trist to go on with the negotiations. Instead of sending him out of the country, under an escort, he connived at his misconduct. Instead of pressing the enemy in every quarter, he does nothing, although fifteen thousand American troops

were in the vicinity of his beadquarters on the 20th of December. He disobeys the positive command not to relax his movements or measures for carrying on hostilities, but remains in a state of inactivity until the 2d of February, 1848, although at the head of a gallant army of 15,000 men. On the 2d of February, Mr Trist had patched up his treaty, and then it was that General Scott addressed his extraordinary note to the War Department. Although distinctly informed that Trist had no power to negotiate; although requeste to forward all communications from the Mexicans to Washington; although informed that it was the wish of his government to transfer the pegotia ions from the Mexican to the American capital, and although commanded not to discontinue hestilities, we see him folding his arms, suffering his army to remain inactive setting at defiance the orders of his superior, until Mr. N. P. Trist had completed his arrangements, and then he forwards Mr. Trist's "project" to Washington. On this point, the following is an extract of a letter of General Scott to the Secretary of War, February 2, 1848:-

I write in basts, by the express who carries the project of a truly that Mr. Trist has at the moment, signed with the Mexican Commissioners.

This whole affair presents about the coolest case of insubordination which the records of our country presents to the reader.

If Gen. Scott had fully, fairly, and vigorousyl, carried out the instructions of the administration, Mexico would have been effectually conquered; and the whole territory could have been just as carily acquired as that portion which was ceded by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. If such had been the termination of the war, we should not have heard the insulting propositions of Louis Napoleon. There would have been no wrangling about the Garay grant; and that would have been ours already.

which, perhaps, will require another war to obtain.

The work of giving a destiny to Mexico will have

to be done over again at an early day.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS .- The nomination or election of Seymour is a mere bagatelle in the great movement of the day, but it is considered a triumph of the barnburners. It is claimed by them, and conceded by the hunkers, on the ground of Mr. Seymour's open opposition to the Nine Million Canal bill, both before and subsequent to its passage. Upon every other question of diference which has existed in the party during the last five years, that gentleman has uniformly acted, associated, and communed with the hunkers. He has never been known as a political abolitionist or free soiler; and during the period when the elder and the younger Van Buren mounted the free soil hobby, Mr. Seymour was one of the most active and efficient supporters of General Cass and the national democracy. It has frequently been asserted that he joined the barnburners at the last national convention; but his support of Governor Marcy, the head and front of hunkerdom, cannot, with any propriety, bring him within the range of such a charge. The barnburners, in their support of Marcy, stepped upon the platform upon which Mr. Seymour stood, and they certainly came over to him and Marcy, instead of their taking position upon any free soil structure. His preference for Marcy, who is an able statesmen of little principle, was only a matter of State pride, and, as a delegate from New York, Mr. S. acted perfectly consistent in the course he pursued. Erastus Corning, Zadock Pratt, and several other distinguished hunkers, were equally zealous for the nomination of Governor Marcy; but, by taking that preference,

efficiently as he now does General Franklin Pierce. The charge, then, that Mr. S. is at all identified with John Van Buren, as a free soiler, a barnburner, or an abolitionist, is absolutely ridiculous. and without the least foundation in truth, as facts and history sufficiently demonstrate. Why, then, is his nomination received coolly by the hard shell bunkers ! It is only because he had the sagacity to perceive, at the earliest period, that Seward's nine million bill was an enormous fraud upon the people - in violation of the plain prons of the constitution—and that he had the manliness and courage, openly in public, to expose and denounce it. The decision of the Court of Ap peals most unequivocally sustained Mr. Seymour in the stand which he thus took. The true friends see the day when they will sing hosennahs to him for his conduct on that occasion; and if he continnes straight forward, which no doubt he will, they will find him one of the truest and most reliafriends they ever had. Upon a review of the whole matter, we can discover not the least good reason why the hard shell hunkers, and their particular friends, the contractors, should oppose the

they manifested no hostility to General Cass, Mr.

Buchanan, General Butler, or any other candidate.

Ead General Cass been the successful nominee,

Horatic Seymour would have supported him as ar-

dently and as honestly as he did in 1848, and as

election of Mr. Seymour. On the other hand, the ever busy and amiable barnburners are already threatening the defeat of Mr. Follett, as Canal Commissioner. What for ? Simply because, as a public officer, he has endeavored to execute the duties of his effice in ascordance with the directions of the Legislature. The canal law imposed certain duties upon him, which be undertook to perform. In awarding contracts under it, he undoubtedly came in con flict with the wishes and opinions of some of his fellow members of the Canal Board. From what has been expesed to the public, it appears that his views were frequently expressed, in opposition to the whig members, Fitzbugh and Cook, as well as to the opinions of Lieutenant Governor Church, Chatfield, and Wright. Are the barnburners prepared to defeat Mr. Follett, simply on the ground that his opinions and views do not, in every instance, accord with Chatfield, the barnburner, or Wright, the hunker deserter? Are they ready to make such an issue ! They must recollect that the candidate for Lieutenant Governor is one of the most rabid free soil abolition barnburners and that two can always play at the same game Therefore, beware, ye distrustful, mischievous, po litical ingrates: the hunkers will have "a chiel amang ye, takin notes." But, really and truly, it is not a matter of much consequence who is elected Governor-the principal ticket is the Presidential. and if that goes in, all the others will go in also The personal quarrels of the hunkers and barnburners, like the high aspirations of Marcy, are trash, trash, trash, trash, everlasting trash.

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE -Our sagacious cotemporary of the Courier has now a hope for the whigs in New York. He says:

"The nomination of Horatio Seymour, not only secures the re-election of Governor Hunt, but it enables us to say to the whigs of the United States, what we have never and heretofore—it secures to General Scott the electoral wate of New York, if the whigs will but manfully discharge their duty to their principles Seymour's nominution, is the first evidence we have seen, that the electoral vote of this State will be given to General Scott; and our friends in other States may look upon it as a most anspicious movement for the whig cause."

Governor Hunt is to be re-elected on the canal question, and he and the canals are to carry General Scott safely through the combined squadrons of hunkers and barnburners, and the cross firing of the Hale party, and the Goodell-Fred-Douglas party. Hunt is to give the State to Scott ; and the nomination of Seymour is to defeat Pierce! What a cruel joke! In mathematics the major proposicion carries the minor, so in politics, the Presidential ticket carries the Governor. Silas Wright was an exception; but his nomination was necessary to unite the two democratic factions. But Pierce has done that for the Van Burens and all, and that unconstitutional nine million canal job is explode ! and defunct, and stinks in the nostrils of the people. If it has come to this, that the only prospact for General Scott is the prospect of Governor Hunt's election, upon the revival of this canal enormity, then, indeed, is the case desperate and hopeless. How can the work be done with the cart before the horse, and a sick horse at that?

THE BREAKING UP OF THE WHIG PARTY .- A distinguished whig Senator was heard to say, a few days after the nomination of Gen. Scott, "We can form no judgment now of the election-we must wait five or six weeks. If in that time the whig party can revive the old enthusiasm of 1840 or '48, then we shall have a living and unfailing assurance of success; but if we fail to kindle up the old military fever, then we are gone " The five or six weeks have clapsed-every expedient to revive the gunpowder furore of '40 and '48 bas proved a chilling abortion, and he who runs may read the handwriting upon the wall, that "the whig party has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting,' ard is rapidly breaking up.

Beginning with the ratification meeting at the

Broadway House, every attempt to get up a successful gethering for Gen. Scott has been a most signal failure. The jubilee at Lundy's Lane was a vast failure to the whige, to the railroad companies, to the hotel keepers, to the man with the big tent, to the fancy men, and even to the Canadians; for they expected another invasion of at least fifty thousand men, to open the campaign in Canada. The Stanly meeting in this city, the other evening, was confessedly a failure; the subsequent little class-meetings about town, including the flash-inthe pan at Williamsburg, were worse and worse. And the same heavy incubus of indifference to the military glory of Gen. Scott, appears to extend over the whole country, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grand, and from Coney Island to San Francisco. Why is this? Is it because military glory is threadbare, or is it on account of the Galphine, the Chickasaws, and the Gardiners ; or the abolitionists, or free farms, or intervention, or Cuba, or guano, or codfish, or the weather? What is the evil? What are we to do to save Scott, to cave Seward, to save our bacon, and the public plunder of fifty millions a year?

The evil is without remedy. It is the evil of natural decay. Parties—political, religious, and social—like codfish and cabbages, have their day. They are subject to the same universal law of nature. They sprout, they blossom, they are developed, and they die. The whig party has blossomed, and run to seed, and is now going "the way of all the earth." It is in the process of disintegration, decomposition, and dissolution; in fact, it is breaking uplike a Methodist camp meeting in the midst of a settled rain, or like Newport and Saratoga when the season is over-it is going at auction-"going ! going ! gone !" And yet, while standing upon its last legs, we see all sorts of quacks, with their quack medicines, and quack pamphlets and tracts, urging the sale of their nostrums as the only means of saving the whig party. Even in its dying struggles these greedy fellows are intent only upon fleecing the party of its money. "Here they gocheap as dirt, and full of blood and carnage. Circulate the documents, and pay up, or Scott will be defeated!" What hope can there be for a party whose fuglemen are governed by such unscrupulous

rapacity? Very well. We must put the best face upon this business. We know that the whig party has run its career-that it has nothing more to do-that it is embarrassed, and harrassed, and broken in body and spirit, with the rank mutiny of Giddings and the whigs of the Western Reserve of Ohio-with the all-pervading distrust of Seward in the South-with the machinations of the liberty men in New York, and the free-sollers in Massachusetts; and, worse than all, with the terrible dogged and sullen silence of Daniel Webster upon the nomination of Gen. Scott-we know all this, but what can we do? The experience of two gunpowder Presidents is recoiling upon the whig party. Defeat stares them in the face. With their divided and disorganized forces, they have to cope with the unterrified and hungry democracy-hungry, rallied and united as they never were before-moving North and South in a solid phalanx, like a Roman legion, for Pierce and King, their Baltimore platform, and the forty thousand offices, and the public plunder of full fifty

millions a year! What is to be the end of all this ? In the defeat of Gen Scott, what else can we expect, but the formal disbanding and dissolution of the whig party; and what next but the merging of the Seward interest, bag and baggage, into the great free soil abolition party of the North! Such are the consequence to a great party from pandering to all the p abominations and catch penny humbugs of the day. Let the whige of the South stand their ground, and let the Webster conservative union whigs of the North, and of Wall street, look about them, and calmly inquire, in this crisis, whether they had not better rally upon Webster and the constitution. than sink with Seward and the higher law.

GAS AND GASTRONOMY .- There are some people in this world who have not the slightest conception of what modesty is; or who, if they have any idea on the subject, think it a quality with which they have no manner of concern. Of such a class of society are those gents who, on every occasion of a public banquet in this city, start up whenever "the Press" is proposed. We have some half dozen of the genus, and are ready to acknowledge and bear testimony to their complete innocence of such a fault as excessive modesty. There, for instance, is one gentleman named Dana, who has some sort of connection with an abolition and socialist paper in this city, who is sure to be on his legs, after this teast is given, before his more corpulent and less active rival in the same business, Mr. Gedwin, who also is some kind of attaché to another abolition sheet. These worthy gentlemen are seldom prevented by any obstacle whatever from being present at a public dinner; and the first named, on a late occasion, was modest enough to transfer the credit of gourmanderie, which was his own inducement to be present, to the press at large, for which compliment they must certainly feel indebted to their self-constituted representative and orator. These eloquent convives have a few other imitators in the same line, of some of whom, however-like little Raymond, for instance—it must be said that they have somewhat a better justification in setting themselves up as respondents to the toast, inasmuch as they are really connected with the press of New

But these orators who are so ready on all occasions to spout most amazing nonsense in honor of the press of New York, do not, in fact, constitute any either of the proprietary or the business men of that institution. Few of the proprietors ever think of personally accepting invitations to public banquets. And when they do receive tickets for such occasions, they transfer them—as it is intended they should to their reporters. And of the reporters, it may be said, with truth, that none of that efficient body ever make so little of themselves as to descend to the practice of post-prandial oratory. But it is even unnecessary for them; and if, on any special occasion, they wished to speak to the toast, they could not do so without coming into unworthy competition with such hackneyed individuals as those we have alluded to. When work is to be done at such assemblies, it devolves on the reporters. Messrs. Godwin and Dana never make themselves useful is reporting, but seek another kind of distinction, which only excites ridicule and contempt. Besides, when important events occur, or when magnificent new hotels are opened, which are to be commemorated by a banquet, the preliminary work of noticing and describing them is performed by the reporters, and the laudation of them is done by the preprietors; but in neither capacity do these orators bear a part. Their yoke is easy, and their burden is light. They have only to assume the necessary amount of brazen impudence-a commodity of which their stock is inexhaustible-aid when a of which their stock is inexhaustible—a.d when a toast honorary to the press is proposed, stand up and respond to it. Here these chaps are too well known to affect the press much; but abroad they might naturally be misraken for men of vast impartance and distinction in the profession, seeing that their names are always prominent in feasts We, however, desire to repudiate them, and protest against their usurpation of the title of "Representatives of the New York press."

NEW YORK CITY AND THE STATE CONVENTIONS .-It is a fact worthy of note, that the city of New York has very little influence, by her delegates, in the State conventions of the respective parties. This was especially manifested in the recent democratic convention, and that it is so, evinces a wisdom and conservatism amongst the people of the State dwelling beyond the reach of city corruption. that must gratify every one who desires purity in the administration of our government. The people in the country are beginning to understand that our primary elections are the merest farce in the world, and that the delegates sent to State or other conventions, reflect in no true sense the public opinion of the party in whose name they are chosen. Any one who can get the inspectors of the election appointed favorable to him, almost invariably receives from them the certificate of election; so that the choice of inspectors is, practically, the appointment of delegates, without regard to the votes polled. Delegates chosen in this way go to the convention to serve the individual for whose benefit they were engaged, and whatever reasons may arise for pursuing a different course from the one laid down for them, they have neither the capacity nor the honesty to depart from their instructions.

From the proceedings of the late democratic convention at Syracuse, it appears that all the delegates from this city, save one, supported for Governor the chairman of the Tammany Hull committee. Would any honest democrat pretend that he was the choice of any con iderable portion of that party in the city? A majority of the Tammany committee are undoubtedly favorable to him; but they are only about thirty-three in number, and this thirty-three had the appointment of the inspectors who held the elections, and hence delegates were chosen favorable to their chairman for Governor. By this party machinery, an individual is presented as the city's candidate for a high office, who could not, without it, ever have been thought of in connection with it.

But the evil does not stop here. Our local nominations are controlled in the same manner, and men are put forward for our city offices who have no qualifications whatever for the places, and the lash of party is put in use to compel an election. Here we may find the reason why the members of the legis. lature and the representatives in Congress, from the city, rarely command the respect of those sent from the interior of the State. The same may be said of the whige; and between the two parties, we don't perceive any prospect of a mitigation of the evil Therefore, the country has taken care to bestow the State offices on men whose talents and qualifications have commanded the respect and confidence of the people; and it is to the country, too, that we are indebted for the generally wise legislation which has characterized our State.

EARTHQUAKES AT PORT AU PRINCE .- Capt. Mahlmana of the schooner Surf, arrived yesterday from Pert au Prince reports that three shocks there, one on the 18th ult., at 9 A. M., and two on the 19th. one of them at 3 A M., and the other at 4 A. M. Fortunately no serious damaged resulted from them.

OPENING OF WALLACK'S LYCKUM .- The Lyceum, which

had been closed for several month's past, re-opened und new and better auspices last evening, under the management and preprietorship of Mr. Wallack. The theatre has undergone many improvements since it has passed into his hands. The sofas of the baxes and parquet have been renovated and heightened. Two new and very handsome boxes have been added, the entrance and lobbies ornamented; and the whole interior of the house has put on an elegant and fashionable appearance. The performances of last evening commenced with the excellen comedy of "The way to get Married," with Blake. Waloott and Lester supporting the characters of Toby All spice, Darhall and Tangant; and Mr. H. B. Phillips that of Caustic. Those gentlemen are already well and favorably known to the play going public, and a criticism of their performances would be supererogatory, suffice it to say that each seemed to strive on this occasion to surpass anything he had done before in the same line. And in this we think they were successful. They certainly managed to keep the audience in a continuous roar of laughter. Mrs. Buckland played Clementina extremely well, and Julia Faulkner and and Lady Sorrel, were also well sustained by Mmes Hale and Cramer. With such names occurring in the stock company, the season cannot but be successful at the Ly-ceum—which, besides, possesses the attraction of a very ine orchestra. After the comedy was concluded, and a yes well denced by Miss Malvina, in which she was encored and received half a dozen boquets, Mr. Wallack was called on, and his appearance on the stage was the signal for a loud and continuous uproar of applause from the audience—many of his personal friends standing up, waving length obtained silence, Mr. Wallack addressed the andi-

their hats, and shouling most emergetically. Having at length obtained silence, Mr. Wallack addressed the audiance as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, you are pethaps aware that I have suffered very much from ill health for the last two years, and this is the first time I have troot the boards of a theatre for seventeen months. But, thank God, I am well again (Cherrs) I feel that respect for my audience should have induced ms to come prepared with a speech on this occasion, but I have not studied one, and even if I had done so, it would have all vanished from my brain when I came here among you, and heard your applicates therefore ladies and gentlemen, you must take it for granted that I mean sincerely what I say; and I know that you will forgive my want of eloquence, since you have taken my feelings by storm. (Loud cheers) It is now thirty years since I first appeared before a New York audience. I was then in the young blood of life, and I met a reception like that which cheers me to night. They balled the young man with enthusiasm, and encouraged him as they now do the old man. He owes his success to your hindness and forbearance, and for thirty years in all the visits he has made, in all the branches of his art. your eathusiasm and encouragement, your great hindness and forbearance, bore him up and furnished him with till greater power. He is happy to find the same kind feelings towards him continued. (Cheers) Ladies and gentlemen, I became a manager, as you may remember—I am sure there are many here who remember the old National (Cheers) You were picased to approve of my management then. I trust experience, as a manager, in the little village of London, has since made me semewhat more worthy of your patronage (Cheers) It is now thirteen years ago since—I am certain you all regret it—we lest that beautiful building by fire. It is, therefore, thirteen years ago since—I am certain you all regret it—we lest that beautiful building by fire. It is, therefore, thirt then lest it is free years since I addressed you

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. J. R. Inger-oil, our newly appointed Minister to England, will leave next Saturday week for the scene of his duties in the U. S. steamship Arctic. The Hon Abbot Lawrence will probably return in the Atlantic which will leave Liverpool on the 22d inst.

which will leave Liverpool on the 22d inst.

Arrivals at the Irving House—Hon, Levi S. Chatfield, Hen. F. Foliet. Albany; Major Raisney, New Orleans; Capt. Kain U. S. A.; Capt. A. J. Gwin. U. S. R. S.; Liout J. B. Jones, West Point; Col. Hanson Fla.; A. R. Jennings. N. O.; A. Fowler. R. D. McPherson, Canada; H. W. Hills. Penn.; and 17d others.

At the Waverly—Isaac Davega, Madam Davega, Charles. Ton. S. C., Henry Chevallie, and two ladios, Phil.; Hon. S. W. Downs. U. S. Senater, H. P. Randolph and Lady. N. Y.; U. H. Hill. Roston; S. B. King and Lady Fauncoa; F. Fussell. M. Masignal and brother. Perto Rico; Wm Alls. Ton. S. O.; Capt. V. Rastrmith, British A.; Charles J. Acdans, Fhil.; and 60 others.

At the American—W. H. Beale, Georgia; J. Richards, Va.; J. T. Bronn. Geo.; C. Cuny. Boston; J. Erwine, Va.; J. T. Bronn. Geo.; C. Cuny. Boston; J. Erwine, Phu; Jaber Hopkinsen, Als.; Benj E. Green Washington; H. B. L. Sebn maker La.; O. Slivester, Paris; Alfred Jacle. Germany; and 50 others.

At the Aster—Gen Harney, U. S. A.; C. A. Calhoune, J. Cutter, Texas. Col. Hambiton. T. Hamilton, H. Turpen, W. Wsiker, U. S. A.; Dr. Jones Georgia; Jodge Bronson Florida; B. Hall, Ry.; C. J. Leonard, Washington; and 120 others.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin is expected to arrrive at the

con Florida; H. Hall, My.,

and 120 others.

The Hon. Themas Corwin is expected to arrrive at the
Astor House this morning.

Common Piras — Nos 180, 828, 861, 1014, 1108, 1,107, 1.131, 1 133, 1 155, 1 169, 1,391, 1 413, 1 450, 1 2

FUFRIEME COURT — SPECIAL TERM. — Nos. 5, 7, 26, 42, 44 to 54.

To the Friends of Webster .- Those who derive to see a Webser his toral ficket in this State, and will vate for it if formed are requested to send their news immed atoly to the Day Book office 203 Broadway, addressed to N. R. STIMSON. N. B.—No time is to be lost.

m d tes hest papers through which to invite country quate-mra, at the extensive are new of V. D. Palmer. Tribune building, and obtain reliable information. He is duly amb treed to receipt for subscriptions and advertisements, for the most widely circulating journals of the whole

Palace containing 1.00 pio-mas of american and European celebrities, with the pictures exhibited at the World's holes admission free. One proof of the artistic arraegement and tone of our pi tures being superior is that all the painters, sansavers and lithographers, in New York and ejowhere, prefer werhing from them. 233 Broadway, next the American Hetel.

Degucerrecty per by Srady.—The public are connectfully invited to examine the Price Pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large collection of the portraits of tuest of the distinguished men of our sountry, as BRADY'S Gallery, 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Of those for whom we fendemetions cherich,
Secure the shadow ere the substance perion.
Especially for Ludico. — The fine Dagu
otype rooms of Mr ROOT at No 283 Broadwey,
servedly popular with the ladies, for the excellent
that the operating rooms are not near so high as such
usually are, and his patrons are consequently roug
great fatigue of elimbing into third, fourth and fifth

Badame Sontag's Concerts will be more interesting still, with the addition of promium Opera Glasses, witch are in no other establishment, equal to these of WALDTEIN & BECKEL, Manufacturing Opticians, 451 Broad-ay.

Opening Day at Genin's Bazaar .- This Day

The Genin Beaver Felt Hat .- A New Fall The Genin Beaver Felt Hat.—A New Fall Style for 1852—Genin, No. 214 flroadway, has the pleasure to amounce the introduction of an entirely new style of Hats for the present Fall season. It is not in shape alone, but in the nature of its material and the sharacter of its appointments that this bat differs from every other hat the heaver of which it is composed is of the very finest quality and texture. The share and proportions are "capress and admirable" and it is the most distingue looking specimen of sall hat that has ever appeared in the American field of fashion. The limings ard trimmings are novel in their style, and the elements of perfection in every department of the art of latting, seem to be embedied and twined into shape in this novel and perfects fabric. The friends and endomers of Genin will recollect that it is a fixed principle with him, to make no extra chart, for the improvements which he from tine is time introduces in the materials, contour and finish of his hat. The price of Genin's Beaver Felt for 1852 will, therefore, he four Dollars.

GENIN, No. 214 Brendway, oppesite St. Paul's.

Gentlemen's Hats, Fall Francis, 1892
The subspirer, thankful ir the liberal patronage heretotere extended to him, would respectfully announce to his
filenes and the public that he still continues at his old
established stand, 106 Canal street, corner of Woester street,
where he has now on hand, for instruction and sale, an extensive assortment of hats, of the meet fashionable style.
His new style lat, for the fall season, he would command to
tray favorable notice, as reasesting all requisites necessary to
the production of a good article, becoming in style, superb
in material and brullant is finish.

WM. BANTA, 106 Canal st., corner of Woester st.

to the auth-rot the best Song upon the subject of "The Bat." descriptive of its beantles and utility. The advertiser invites all possessing the "divine inspiration" to contend for the above prize. The Fong must not exceed thirty-two lines and must be written in the beiled style—original in conception and execution. Competitors will send their osmanication, accompanied with their address, onclosed to Mr. C. G. MURCH, No. 230 Third avenue. The gentlemen who have signified their willingess to decide upon the merit with have righthed their willingness to decide upon the merit of the cong, arr Mr. G. F. Briggs, better hown to the literary world as 'Harry Franco,' and Mr. R. H. Stoddord. The prize will remain open for twenty-one days from this date, at the expiration of which, the award will be made known, and the prize paid.

Excelsion.—Beebe & Co., 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their Pall Fashion for gentlemen's Hass.

Heautiful and Fashionable Clothing.—Al. PRED MUS ROE & CO., 441 Breadway, have manuscaured for their fall and winter trace a very choice assertment of Clothing of all sizes, f r wen and boy; also, in storm, goals forriging god of of the latest styles. Well made goods of all, and no deviation from marked prices.

Henry L. Foster's, No. 27 Cortlandt street, is the best place in the city to had Clothing and far nishing Good, and at such extremely low prices as sanct full to give entire antisfaction. Den't forget the number, 26 Cortlandt street.

Peterson and Humphrey, 379 Broadway, cerner of White street, are re-viving duly from Europe and the auction rooms an unusual large and elegant stock of Carpeting surpassing in brillancy of colory, richness of design and shish, anything ever offered in this market. Kany patterns are exclusively our own, and not to be found elso where. Also, the ron-ward World's Fair Carpet in one extern proce, to which we call public attention.

Rich Carpetings.—Smith and Louisbery, 468 Parl street are now prepared to exhibit their fall styles, composing a complete and desirable assortment of rich Velvets, Japestry, Bensele three ply andingrain Carpetings. Also, a choice at ch of all other goods perbanding to the carpet trade, all of which they are offering at prices that hallenge competition.

There are thousands of Shirtmakers in the United ttates, but it would need the wheat to name a Shirting establishment, either in this country or France, where are he equisits thirts could be found—an organde shape and needle work—as at GREEN'S, No. 1 Aster House.

Thomas McLoughlin, Shirt Manufacturer and dealer in men's turnishing goods No. 72 Greenwich street corner of Chambers errect. Is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive stock of all kinds of undergraments, stocks, Gluves, Collars Cravats, Half Bese. Shirts made to order in the best manner.

Ladies and Gentiemen who value the enjoymens of a pickeast durable and economical Under Gar-men: should it reich their wardrobe with RAY & ADAMS' Celebrates Etectri al Sih Under Garments. R. & A. mand-feture these goods in a piculiar and superior style, and can omidently recommend them to the public RAY & ADAMS, Hosters. No. 591 Broadway,

Boots and Shoes. For the best Boots, Shoes, Gaiters blippers, &c., go to E. A. & ROOKS' Boot and Shee Emperium, Lie Futton street Ladios. Gents', Misses', Brys', Youths and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers, of cerey variety and style. The best articles for the feet in this city, at low prices.

Clonks and Mantilles.-The attention of our lary friends is invited to the interesting display of Parisian nevelties which will take place at HULPIN'S Marilla Emperium, on Monday Lext, when, we understand, the estime of hi recent importations will be open to public inspection. For particulars, see advertisement.

Singer's Sewing Machines are being very generally used new by the principal Shoomaker. Saddlers, and all others in the sewing professions. This is the great laber saving machine about which so much has been said. Frincipa. offee, 258 Broadway.

Window Shades, Gitt Cornices, Lace and Window Shades, as wholesale Kily and Pergusen haven has a very extensive civil of the above goods, and are prepared to offer to purchasers offer a wholesale or greater than the state of the same of the same

Booth's Co. dial Gin,-Now landing, from

ship Yorkiews, a few punctions of this celebrated gin, direct from the cistilery of Sir Felix Booth. For eale in quantities to soit, by IDMIND C. CHARLES, importer of fine wines, brancies, and segars, 7 Park place. Lyon's Kathairon for the flair .- "It was

Lyon's Kanhall of the conjugate of the c

mate ignorance must influence these who are ancheavoring to avail themselves of the reputation of Davis's Rahvene, a preparatin firmily established in the character, and well known to be the best article for changing gray bair to its estiginal color. It also imports a softseen, gloss, and increased growth. Price fity casts per botts, warranted For each of the general depret, No. 0.5 serum street and Nos. 31 Barclay street. 162 Broadway. 779 Washington street. 362 Hindeen street. 25 Sovery New Yore; Nos. 176 Falton street, and 166 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.